OF THE STORM. Jersey City has almost resumed its normal condi-sion, the only visible remnants of the blizzard being the huge piles of snow in the streets and the consequent obstruction of local traffic. The railroads are all cleared, and while the trains are not being run on exact schedule time, they are meeting all public demands. Two more lines of horse railroads, the Pacific ave. and Erie st., were put in operation during the day. Grocers and butchers were able to go to New-York and replenish their diminished stocks. A large supply of milk was expected last night on the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. Freight Agent Reardon said that two trains, consisting twenty cars, and each car containing 250 cans of milk and cream, had started from Deckertown and were expected to reach the city early this morning. regular milk trains are also expected on the Eric Road, the road being clear all the way through. No cattle were received yesterday at the abbattoir, and Superintendent Fowler said he could not tell when any would arrive, but they might come at any

Carrie Fuss, age seventeen, of No. 21 Columbia-st., Union Hill, and Lena Mank are reported missing. They went Monday morning to Givernaud's silk fac tory at Homestead Station, where they were employed, and started for home at 6 p. m. They have not been seen since, and their friends have been unable to get any trace of them. The county institutions Snake Hill are threatened with a coal famine. The present supply will not last another day, but if

The present supply will not last another day, but if
the thaw continues Superintendent Kelly hopes to be
able to get a fresh supply.
Complaint has been made that Janitor James Corrigan, of Public School No. 8, who figured in a recent
scandal, refused on Monday to permit children to
enter the school building, although many of them
had walked a considerable distance through the storm
and were suffering greatly. The Board of Education
will make an investigation.

SOME PLUCKY TRAIN CONDUCTORS. DEVOTION OF THE MEN WHO HAD CHARGE OF HUN-DREDS OF BELATED TRAVELLERS.

That portion of New-York's population—about a thousand business men, lawyers, tutors in schools Vernon early on Monday morning was released yesterday morning. Superintendent Turner's big snow loughs and large force of Italian shovellers, which egan to clear the tracks on the Harlem River branch the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from Har em River to New-Rochelle, thence down to Mount Vernon, completed that portion of their work at an sarly hour yesterday. The eight snow-imprisoned irains were reloaded with their passengers, and after backing up to New-Rochelle came into this city over

he branch to the Harlem River, thence by elevated

tailroad the people reached their places of business. As the trains hauled away from Mount Vernon, cheer

after cheer rang through the air for the people of

Mount Vernon who had opened their houses and their

larders for the entertainment and comfort of the incoluntary prisoners for three days. Telegraph linemen went to work in earnest yesterday to repair the telegraph and telephone wires. Never before was there such a wreck of electrical communication. Wires and poles lay flat on the ground all along the Harlem and New-Haven roads, ground all along the Harlem and New-Haven roads, and frequently for stretches of a half mile not a pole is standing. Conductor Thomes of the drst Stamford special was nearly frozen on Monday afternoon. His train was stalled nearly a half mile above the station and he started against the driving storm to get some food and hot coffee for his passengers. When he reached the town he was covered with snow and ice, and was benumbed with the cold. After being thawed out he went back to his train with

being thawed out he went back to his train with supplies.

Conductor French of the Bridgeport special next behind Thomes, with his three brakemen made several half mile trips on Monday and Tuesday and carried scuttles of coal and provisions to his train. Three weeks ago he was critically ill. Conductor Hermanee, of the New-Haven local express, is one of the veterans. He took general charge of the management of the trains. Fifteen years ago he was nearly frozen to death in a similar experience, and was rolled naked in the snow before he could be resuscitated. Conductor Kernow's train was the first to get stalled, and he was nearly frozen in his efforts to secure comfort for his passengers.

PRINCETON STUDENTS TO THE RESCUE. CARRYING FOOD TO SNOWBOUND TRAVELLERS-PROZEN IN HER BED.

The latest reports received in New-Brunswick resord two deaths from freezing bosides many narrow scapes. Henry Henrihan, of Raritan Township, on Monday morning left Milltown to go by foot to his home at Raritan. He was somewhat intoxicated at the time and nothing has been heard of him since. Yesterday the neighbors went to his house to inform Mrs. Henrihan of her husband's possible death, and found that the woman herself was in bed dead from cold and hunger and that her children were also half

Another case of death is reported from Boynton Beach, where the cook of one of the schooners froze to death in the rigging. He had gone aloft and his disappearance was not noticed. A milkman named Thomas in Piscataway, near Pialnfield, started Monday morning to his home nearly six miles from town and has not been heard of since. Several delayed passengers in a train at Bear Swamp were frozen, and non-man's fingers had to be amputated. There were lix women who were carried to the nearest farmhouses, over a mile away. Food had to be carried from Princeton, the nearest station, and the Princeton students assisted in the work of carrying sandwiches to Bear Swamp till the passengers were rescued. Some of the neighboring farmers charged as much as half a dollar and a dollar for a sandwich. Beach, where the cook of one of the scho

NEWARK FACTORIES STILL IDLE.

The horse cars were running in Newark yesterday and save for the huge heaps of snow, the city presented its usual aspect. In many of the large factories, however, no work was done and gangs of idle workmen loitered in the street. People doing business in New-York were enabled to come to their offices and return in the evening without much detention, as all the railroads except the Erie ran regular tention, as all the railroads except the Erie ran regular trains. The price of meat and other necessaries was considerably advanced, owing to the scarcity, but no apprehension existed of a famine. Some uneasiness is felt in regard to a freshet in the Passaic, the Orange mountains holding enormous accumulations of snow that will be liquefled by a thaw any rush down information into the tributaries of the river. Precautions are being taken by property-owners on the river front.

Among persons reported missing is the Pantagoria.

river front.

Among persons reported missing is Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of No. 88 Stone-st., a solictor for the Merchant's Protective Association. He left his home on Sunday morning and has not been seen since. John Duffy, a milkman, of Irvington, reported yesterday that his brother left his home on Monday morning to go on his route and has not yet been beard from Xavier Zwinge, an Orange milkman, who was reported frozen to death, was delivering milk on his route varieties.

CETTING HUNGRY ON STATEN ISLAND.

Communication between Tottenville and the east shore, which had been suspended since Sunday, was was again restored yesterday. The first train on the Amboy Division made its trip from Tottenville to Stapleton yesterday afternoon. The passenger cars were crowded with starving oystermen and farmers who, with their big empty baskets, were on their way to Washington Market to procure a supply of provisions for their hungry families. There was but one delivery of mail received at the various post-offices yesterday. The highways are in a lamentable condition and the streets are flooded with water owing to yesterday's heavy thaw. M. Flizgeraid, a milk-man, living on the Clove road, West New Brighton, left his home on Monday morning on his route and has not been heard from since. The police are baking a diligent search for him. way to Washington Market to procure a supply of

RAHWAY JUST PEEPING OUT. Rahway for the first time since Sunday obtained communication with neighboring cities and the metropolis yesterday. Many farmers, it is feared, are short of provisions. The Hecla Powder Company employs a large number of men at their works between Rahway and Cranford. It was not possible to reach them until yesterday, when it was found they were suffering for many necessary articles of diet. The streets of Rahway are so blocked with snow that no wheeled vehicles can go about. The volunteer fire department have made arrangements to carry the hose in case of fire by hand. The public schools have not been open this week so far, and are still inaccessible from the snow drifts which everywhere

have her have her have the snow drifts which every water surround them.

The Woodbridge and Perth Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania Paliroad, which leaves the main line near Rahway, has had no trains over it either way since Monday morning. At Linden, a Pennsylvania Railroad engine and caboose lie on the side track, over which the snow has drifted until only the smoke stack of the engine is visible and half the caboose.

AN OLD MAN LEFT TO PERISH.

AN OLD MAN LEFT TO PERISH.

Samuel Randall, a farmer, age eighty, living mear Yaphank, L. L. went out to his barn to attend to his horse and cattle Monday night and returning, fell exhausted in a snow drift. Two aged women attending his sick wife becoming alarmed for his safety went out in search of him and after half an hour found him nearly frozen to death. They endeavored to raise the old man, but became exhausted and to save their own lives had to leave him and go for other assistance. None could be got before morning, when he was found dead.

PATERSON THAWING OUT. Paterson yesterday had pretty well recovered from the partial paralysis caused by the snow and bliszard. Trains were running with some degree of regularity on all the roads to Jersey City, and for short distances west. Business was resumed generally in the mills, murchants were again able to deliver goods, the coal

HOW THE SUBURBS FARED.

JERSEY CITY ALMOST ITSELF AGAIN.

LOOKING ANXIOUSLY FOR MILK TRAINS—INCIDENTS

OF THE SLOW.

ALMOST ITSELF AGAIN.

LOOKING ANXIOUSLY FOR MILK TRAINS—INCIDENTS

OF THE SLOW. reported in Paterson, Passaic, or its immediate vicinity, although it was feared that when the thinly populated districts of upper Passaic and Bergen Counties were heard from there would prove to have been a number of fatalities.

> LONG ISLAND'S ROUGH EXPERIENCE. THE FERRIES FROM NEW-YORK CROWDED WITH

PUNERAL PARTIES. The tin roofing of the Town Hall, Jamaica, wa blown off and in its fall it wrecked the chimney of Assemblyman Hogins's house adjoining. Lewis Quigley, of Far Rockaway, was lost in the storm on Mon-day and when rescued by a relief party of five was

nearly frozen to death.

The pavilion of Luke Eldert, at Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, was blown down. At Seaside Station an electric light station in course of construction was also wrecked. The house of Dr. Brandreth is surrounded with drifts twenty-five feet deepsurrounded with drifts twenty-five feet deep. Searching parties are looking for an Italian laborer who was employed on the new hotel at Arvine-by-the-Sea and who is supposed to be dead in a drift. John Downey attempted to cross a lot to the house of a relative and became enguled in a snow bank. He was dug out half unconscious.

Ex-District-Attorney Benjamin W. Downing took the 8 o'clock train from Rockaway Beach on Monday. The train was stalled at Aqueduct Station and Mr. Downing attempted to walk to Ozone Park in order to reach his Brooklyn office. Both his ears are badly frozen and he is confined to his home.

All the horse car lines in Long Island City with the exception of that to Calvary Cemetery are running, but irregularly. Every hoat on the Thirty-fourth Street Forry was crowded with funeral parties, and the faded flowers that decled the coffins bore pitiful testimony to the length of time the bodies had been kept owing to the bilizzard.

ACTORS, MANAGERS AND PLAYS.

Robson and Crane were to play last night in New Haven, but, finding it impossible to get there, remained another night in Providence, where they appeared the first three nights of the week. Joseph Brooks, their manager, was in town vesterday, and said it was doubtful if New-

Poland Reed and his "Woman Hater" Company will probably give their first performance this week on Satur-day. He got snowed up near Philadelphia, and the mem-bers of the company who passed Sunday at their hom s are scattered in unknown places.

Corinne's managers boast that they had 123 people i

the auditorium on Menday night. For the production of "Monte Cristo, jr.," on Monday week Harry Brown and Irene Gerome have been engaged. "The Corsulr" was given last night at the Bijou for the first time this week. The first three days and evenings

were devoted to rehearsals of "The Pearl of Pekin." Little progress has been made in the plans for the re building of the Union Square Theatre. Charles P. Palme was to meet some of the officials of the Buildings Burea on Tuesday, but he was snowed in at Saybrook and die not reach here till yesterday morning. The architect, Mr. Terhune, left his office on Saturday and had not returned

season under the management of A. M. Palmer. Alexander Salvini will probably be his father's leading support.

There will not be any postponement of the Authors Readings at Washington, the first of which will be on Saturday. The authors who are to give their services in aid of International Copyright will leave New-York in a special car on Friday afternoon.

The benefit to Tony Hart which was to be given at the Scademy yesterday was postponed till next Thursday. Scats purchased for yesterday are good without any neces-sity for exchange.

Murray and Murphy were among the victims of the blizzard. The stars were at Springfield, Mass., on Mon-day, and their company was in Boston.

Dan Sully and his company should have been acting all he week at the Howard Athenseum, Boston. They left ere by steamer last night, and hope to be able to play on Friday and Saturday.

Booth and Barrott are, according to a telegram received ere, playing to average receipts of \$4,000 a performance in San Francisco. Their three nights in Omaha have been sold for \$10,000.

There will not be any performance at the Star Theatre on Morday, as Mr. Irving, Miss Terry and the Lyceum Company will on that evening present "The Merchant of Venice" at West Point before the cadets and their friends. The performance will be given in Mess Hall, and the temporary stage will be hung with tapestries in true Shake-spearcan style. The Secretary of War has given the requisite permission for the performance.

A concert of Irlah music will be given at Steinway Hall W. Ludwig of the National Opera Company will appear John Cheshire, the harpist. Irish melodies will be the principal features of the programma. This will be Barton McGuckin's first appearance in New-York.

Imre Kiralfy has lessed the Academy of Music in me of "Maruim, the Night Owi," with the original company, scenery, magical tricks, transformations and grand ballets.

Gustave Mortimer has already begun preparations for the appearance of Louis James and Marie Wainwright at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on April 16 in an elaborate projuction of "Virginius," which will be given all of their irst week and perhaps during their entire season at that

Rich and Harris have completed the organization of their Howard Athenaeum Vauteville Company, which will make its first appearance at the Star Theatre following Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. Among the twenty seven people engaged is Miss May Irwin, formerly of Daly's.

Kate Claxton did not play as announced in Jersey City Monday or Tuesday. " Held by the Enemy" and Kean" were among the many who also missed their dates. Steele Mackaye was almost voiceless last night, and was

Herr Possart will to-night appear for the first time in this country as " Mephisto" in " Faust.",

THE FIRE RECORD.

AN ELECTRIC WIRE EATS INTO A GAS-PIPE. The slight fire which occurred yesterday morning in basement of the paper warehouse, No. 46 Beekman st., had a strange origin. Under the steps leading to the basement runs a gas-pipe, and crossing this, just touching it, is an electric light wire. By some means anknown, the insulation on the wire had weakened at the point where it crossed the pipe, and as the pipe made a good ground conrection, the result was bat a spirk was transmitted to it. The heat was so in-tense that it meited a small hole in the pipe, allowing the gas to escape and causing a series of small explo-

sions.

The flames took effect on the weedwork of the steps, and a passer-by seeing flames and smoke issuing from the stairway, gave an alarm. The engines were soon on the spot and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The damage was slight.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 15.—The four-story building at Nos. 174 and 176 West Water-st., suddenly burst into flames from basement to roof yesterday morning. There was a dull explosion which blew out the heavy plate glass windows in the front of the building and the next minute windows in the front of the bulling and the less in about fames poured out from every story. The loss is about 4425,000. Two firemen were buried in the ruins. Herman Lechner was so sertously burt that he died. "Jako" boll was badly injured and will probably die; John Coughlin was also dangerously burt. Thomas Gleary and Peter Vauchn were serlously injured.

Havans, March 15.—A dispatch from Sagua states that the cause goes and several houses of the Santa Rits estate.

the cane crop and several houses of the Santa Rita estate have been burned.

STARVING HERSELF TO DEATH.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 15 .- A woman who called herself Matilda Goyno, age about fifty, was taken into the county insane asylum two weeks ago. She persistently refused to take any food, being of the conviction that God had commanded her expressly to abstain from eating during Lent, and that God had told her that all that would be presented to her was poison-ous. She ignored the most tempting dishes left in her room, and would not even drink the water provided by the keepers. She broke icicles from the window-casing, melted them, and thus quenched her thirst. This morning she was found dead in bed, having died from starvation.

ALLEGED POISONING WITH STRYCHINE. RUFFALO, March 15 (Special).—Coroner Lewis, at Niagara Falls, Ont., is investigating the death of George Jackson, a negro of considerable ability, who was employed by Benjamin G. Goold. His life was insured for the benefit of Mr. Goold's daughter at though he bad a family. A few nights ago he staggered in the street and said: "I'm going to die. I can's walk. They have dosed me up there." He received medical strention, but died with symptoms of strychnine poisoning.

ROLLING MILLS SHUT DOWN. SHARON, Penn., March 15 (Special).-The rolling mil of P. L. Kimberly & Co., at this place, employing 400

hands, has been closed down for the present. The Greenville Mill, of this company, closed at the same time, throwing 300 men out of work. No sause was given for the shul down. STATUS CHANCE FOR A NEW TRIAL AUGUSTA, Me., March 15.—Attorney-General Baker thinks that Stain will not get a new trial,

THE HIGH-LICENSE BILL.

MADE A SPECIAL ORDER FOR TUESDAY. SUSPICIOUS DEMOCRATIC COMPLAISANCE -- A RUSH

OF BUSINESS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNIA ALBANY, March 15.—There has been considerable anxiety for a few days among the Republican members of the Legislature over the position of the Crosby High License bill. It was a special order for consideration last Tuesday, but the snow-storm, as is well known, prevented any session of the Legislature on that day. Ex-Speaker dusted and other Republican leaders were of the opinion that the bill lost its favorable position by this accident and feared that favorable position by this accident and feared that the Democrats by obstructive tactics would prevent its being placed again soon in the hands of the As sembly for debate. However, the Democrats to-day proved unexpectedly good-natured. Mr. Sheehan, their leader, had been detained in New-York for several days by the snow-storm and had there so keenly en himself that he was in an amiable mood when Mr. Husted in his blandest tone said, "I have a request now to make which I think no gentleman in this House will refuse to grant, namely, that the High License bill, which was a special order last Tuesday be made a special order for Tuesday next," Mr. Sheehad said nothing. Mr. Husted, continuing his remarks

after a moment's silence, said, as if to ward off any further objections: "The bill can be the sooner considered in this way."

"The sooner the better," said Mr. Sheehan, with affected gruffness. His surprising concession in regard to the High License bill is another indication of a change of tactics by the Democrats in dealing with the bills concerning the sale of liquor. They permitted the prohibition amendment to go to a third reading without opposition and now they do not resist the Republicans when they make the High License bill a special order. It is thought that they know Governor Hill will veto any temperance measure that may be passed by the Republican Legislature, and, therefore, think it best to have as little of a contest as possible over the bills, striving in this manner to lessen public indignation over the hostile attitude of the Democratic Assemblymen and Senators toward all temperance bills.

This was the 15th day of March and as a consequence there was a great rush of bills owing to the quence there was a great rush of bills owing to the joint rule of the Senate and Assembly given below:

No bill introduced after the 15th day of March, in either house, shall have its final reading in either house until all bills previously introduced in either and sent from one house to the other house for concurrence and ready for third reading, shall be disposed of, unless by unanimous consent, except the Supply bill and the Annual Appropriation bill, and the clerk of each house shall note on suclengrossed bill the day on which it was introduced, and the day on which it was received from the other house, and shall announce such facts when the same is proposed to be read a third time.

IMPORTANT NEW-YORK MEASURES. There were two bills of great importance introduced

n relation to New-York corporations. One introduced by Assemblyman Finn revokes the charter of lation to it. The other recognizes the alleged charter of the Metropolitan Transit Railway Company. There are a good many lawyers who think that the charter of this road has lapsed from not having been used, and the company itself, if this act is an indication, begin to have a suspicion as to the validity of their charter Once before the holders of the alleged charter have breathed life into it by obtaining legislative recogni tion of it. Assemblyman Bankson T. Morgan was the introducer of the bill. It was drawn up by George Rliss and General George W. Wingate, counsel of the company. It has the deceptive title "An act to limit and define the rights and powers of the Metropolitan Transit Company." The bill is given below:

Section 1.—The Metropolitan Transit Company shall not be authorized by virtue of the provisions of Chapter 833 of the laws of 1872, as amended by Chapter 638 of the

laws of 1881, nor by the location of the routes of its main line and branches by the Board of Engineers appointed under either of said laws, nor by filing of the maps or surveys thereof by said Board, to construct that portion of its main line as laid out by said Board of Engineers, which lies north of the north line of Sixty-seventh-at. in the city of New-York; nor to construct any portion of its road through Riverside Park, Morningside Park, or the grounds now belonging to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in the city of New-York; nor to construct or maintain any surface road, or any underground road, or road beneath the surface south of Seventy-first-at., in the city of New-

The act repeals all conflicting laws.

The act repeals all conflicting laws.

REGULATING WAGES.

Thomas Smith, of New-Yerk, introduced a bill which makes the astonishing provision that from and after its passage the wages of laborers employed on any public work in this State shall not be less than 82 a day, and of all such employed otherwise than as day laborers, not less than 25 cents an hour.

TO STOP AUCTIONING OFF FRANCHISES. Assemblyman O'Connor introduced a bill which says that street railway franchises in New-York shall not be sold by auction, but disposed of by the Sinking Fund Commissioners on such terms as they consider most advantageous to the city. Chief Engineer Church, of the Aqueduct Board, it is said, desires the passage

MR. HADLEY GETS BACK HIS QUESTION. RETURNED TO HIM FROM THE EXECUTIVE CHAM-BER, DULY STAMPED.

ALBANY, March 15 .- Floyd J. Hadley, the Republican Assemblyman from Franklin County, has just had an extraordinary experience, which he related to the Assembly this morning. Two bills which he had introduced were vetoed by Governor Hill. In nmenting upon these vetoes he informed the Assembly that two weeks ago he was engaged as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means in investigating Governor Hill's purchase of the costly clock, ronzes, velvet carpets, billiard tables, crystal chanellers and a grand plane, and the misappropriation of funds by the Governor. At that time he had handed to Mr. Hamilton a question written upon a piece of paper to be addressed to Isaac G. Perry, the apitol superintendent, who was on the witness stand. This was the question ! 'Ask him about the conversation between himself

and the Governor when they bought the billiard table and plano."

Mr. Hamilton asked Mr. Perry this question a Mr. Hadley never saw again the paper on which his question was written till he found it in an envelope rked "Executive Chamber" to his post office be of New-York, Executive Chamber, Albany, 2, 1888." and stamped upon the scrap of paper were the word-

"State of New-York, Executive Chamber, Albany, March 2, 1888."

Mr. Hadley said that he thought when he received this envelope with its enclosure that some spy had secured the piece of paper and taken it to Governor limb. The Governor had done this to intimidate him in the investigation which was then in progress as to his lilegal purchases for the Executive Mansion, he (Hadley) would inform him that he was not to be intimidated. Mr. Hadley explained the nature of the bill veloed, and Mr. Ainsworth then showed that Governor Hill had signed bills for Mr. Sheehan, the Democratic leader, and for other members of the Assembly precisely of the same nature.

Mr. Sheehan, in defence of the Governor, said that Mr. Hadley had dropped the scrap of paper on which the question was written in the Executive Department rooms, where it was picked up by one of the Governor's cierks and forwarded to Mr. Hadley, his handwriting being recognized.

Mr. Hadley said that he last saw the paper in the hands of Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Saxton said that if Governor Hill had acted as Mr. Hadley suspected it would have been a contemptible act. The vetoes he regarded in any case as unjustifiable. No harm would have come if Mr. Hill had signed them.

THE JERSEY LEGISLATURE KNOCKED OUT. NO SESSION THIS WEEK-THE GOVERNOR'S VET STUCK IN A SNOWDRIFT.

TRENTON, March 15.-The Legislature has held no ses sion thus far this week, and may not meet until Monday night. The storm kept away all except the Trea-ton members last Monday, and the only additions on Tuesday and Wednesday were Senator Roe, of Glou cester, and Carter, of Burlington, and Assemblymen Harris, of Camden, and Mutchler, of Warren. P.csident Large, of the Senate, reached Trenton this after-noon, riding down from Hunterdon County in a caboose coupled to an engine. An afternoon train from Jersey City brought in other members. There is some prospect, therefore, of a quorum to morrow. The Trentoon legislators visited the State House regularly each day during the week, and went through the legal form of adjourning the Senate and Assembly. The only legal complication likely to arise as a consequence of the storm relates to the Governor's right of veto. The Constitution gives him only five days to exercise that power on any bills sent to him by the Legislature. But nearly a dozen bills have been on his desk since Friday last, and some of them are of a partisan character, and such as he would be apt to veto. He is storm-bound at his home, in Elizabeth, and the legislators are in the same predicament. The elements prevented his compliance with the constitutional requirements. coupled to an engine. An afternoon train from Jersey

PROHIBITION TICKET IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS. March 15 (Special).-Between three and four hundred Indiana Prohibitionists attended the State Prohibition Convention to-day. They had a preliminary meeting to-day, in which several speakers strongly condemned the Democratic party as the avowed enemy of temperance reform, while the Republican party was commended for its policy in everything except its failure to champion prohibition, which the speakers strongly urged that it should take up. A Prohibition Association of soldiers of the bine and gray was organized. The party has determined to make an independent campaign in Indiana again this year. The platform adopted to-day demands straight out-and-out prohibition, and favors female suffrage. The Rev.

J. S. Hughes, the candidate for Secretary of State in 1886, was nominated for Governor without opposition. Appointments were made as follows: Electors-at-Large, Felix F. McWhorter, of Putnam County, and J. B. Braselton, of North Vernon; delegates-at-large to the National Convention, H. H. Hickman, of Montgomery County; Owen Henly, of Rush County; R. T. Brown, of this city, and J. B. Cromwell, of Fort Wayne. Four ladies from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were added to the State Central Committee. A. D. Rateliffe is the chairman of the committee. A. D. Rateliffe is the chairman of the committee. The other candidates on the State ticket are; Lieutenant-Governor J. W. Baxter, of De Kally, Secretary of State, W. A. Spurgeon, of Delaware; Auditor, Thomas Marvel, of Gibson; Treasurer, Allen Furnas, of Hendricks; State Superintendent, President C. H. Kircofe, of Hartville College; Reporter of the Supreme Court, T. C. Barney, of Cass; Judges of the Supreme Court, W. N. Land, of Gibson, and Newton Burwell, of Wells; Attorney-General, Elwood Hunt, of Parke.

RAILROAD NEWS.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

LOSS IN WORKING THE GOVERNMENT ROADS-\$25,000,000 PAID TO THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. Ottawa, March 14.—The report of the Minister of Rafiways shows that the total mileage of lines operated by the Government during the past year was 1,204. The through ocean mail line from Point Levis, Quebec, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, is 688 miles, the capital account being 844,172,743.

The subsidized lines are 144 in number, the total payments actually made on account of which (ex-cluding those to the Canzdian Pacific Railway and the Government of Quebec, for the line from Quebec to Ottawa, the St. John Bridge Campany, Albert Rallway Company and St. Mary's Bridge Company) appear to amount to \$4,189,027.

Forty-two other railways are subsidized to the extent of \$6,921,415, of which sum \$3,942,857 have been

The total of the uncarned subsidies of the 144 lines is not shown. The Canadian Parific, Intercolonial and other Government railways, railway surveys,

and other Government railways, railway surveys, statistics, royal commissions, and the railway charges (including the portion belonging to the year for the railway subsidies above mentioned absorbed for the year the sum of \$6,466,632.

The actual money voies under existing subsidy acts not cancelled appear to amount to the sum of \$19,020,700 or therabouts, with possibly two or three millions not specified. A loss of \$311,901,52 is shown in the working of the Government railways for the year.

The subsidy account of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows a total payment from the Government of \$25,000,000. The railway ion account of the Canadian Pacific shows payments to the company by the Government amounting to \$21,600,700. The total indebtedness to the Government on loan account is \$29,031,612. Of this sum the company has paid \$9,987,347 and \$9,163,353, leaving \$9,880,012 due, for which the Government has accepted land at the rate of \$1.50 an acre.

The total length of the Dominion canals is given at 70.12 miles; total lockage, 533,1-2 feet; number of locks, 52; difference in level between Lake Superior and the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, 600 feet; distance from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior, 2,260 statute miles; Duluth, 2,384 statute miles.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE SHISCELLANEOUS RAHLWAY INTELLIGENCE.
Philadelphia, March 15.—The annual meeting of the
stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was
held on Tuesday, in Musical Fund Hall. The annual repart was adopted, as was also a resolution providing for
the appointment of a committee to nominate a ticket for
the Board of Directors, to be voted for at the next annual
election.

Chicago March 15. The annual results of the Luicely

Chicago, March 15.-The annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railroad Company is adjourned until Friday. The annual meeting of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad is postponed until April 18. President Adams of the Union Pacific has issued a circular to the effect that all business bereteforest transacted with Vice-President Potter and all communications intended for the general manager should hereafter be sent to the president at Boston.

THE STATE COMMITTEE HAD TO ADJOURN.

GET HERE-TO TRY AGAIN ON MARCH 24. As expected, the Republican State Committee meet-ing yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, had to be adjourned. Of the thirty-five members, only eleven. two of them proxies, were able to get here. Eugene Eurlingame succeeded in getting down from Albany. and John Birdsall came in through the snew from Glen Cove, but the others present were New-York and Brooklyn members, as follows: Chairman Eliss, Senator Van Cott, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Clarence W. Mead. Secretary Beliamy, of the County Committee, who appeared as a proxy for Charles F. Bruder; Dwight Lawrence, as the representative of General Knapp,

Lawrence, as the representative of General Knapp, whose Auburn home is still surrounded by mountainous drifts; Frank S. Witherbee, of Essex County, who happened to be in the city this week, and William S. Beard, of Brooklyn. For a quorum, a majority of the members is required.

Mr. Bliss, called the meeting to order at noon, and after waiting and conferring for a half-hour or so, it was decided to adjourn until Saturday, March 24, when the members will meet again at the same place, and decide when and where the State Convention for selecting delegates at large to Chicago will be held. Moot of these present yesterday seemed to think favorably of Syracuse.

TWENTY THOUSAND TICKETS STOLEN. INSTEAD OF DESTROYING THEM THE OFFICE BOY SOLD THEM TO MESSENGER BOYS.

For a number of months the officers of the Manhattan Elevated Railway have been convinced that a large num-ber of tickets were finding their way into the boxes which were not nurchased at the ticket offices. numbered consecutively, and a record of the numbers is sued is kept at the company's office. For eight or nine months tickets, otherwise all right, but of different num-bers from those which have been issued, have been found. On February 21 Vice-President Gallaway and General Manager Hain placed the matter in the hands of detectives Nothing was discovered until Wednesday, when a detective at the City Hall station saw a boy selling tickets at the foot of the stairway. The detective bought three tickets for ten cents. Another detective bought six for twenty The boy was arrested and gave up about 450 tick ets, and dropped in a dark hall a package of 500 nore and some letters from the Hamilton Bank Note Company, which he first tore into pieces.

At the office the boy said that he bought the tickets rom a telegraph messenger boy in Broadway, while he his way to visit his grandmother in Brooklyn. He said that he was not at work, but was a pupil in the Grammar School No. 79 in First-st. Being closely pressed he broke down and confessed. He said that he was James Murphy, that he lived at No. 194 Allen-st, and had been employed three weeks by the Hamilton Bank Note company. The tickets, he said, were given to him by Ed-Company.

Ward Hochow, of No. 10 First ave., also employed by the Bank Note Company. He said that he had sold a lot of the tickets to District Messenger boys No. 1,114, of No. 48 New-st., and No. 43, of No. 16 Broad-st., and to have given 500 at once to a messenger whom he did not know. He was taken to the Police Headquarters and locked up, and the detectives then went to No. 10 First ava. Hero they found Edward Bochow aslesp. He produced 800 elevated railroad tickets, 10 Brookiyn Bridge tickets and 10 Thirty-fourth Street Ferry tickets. He was also locked up. The two boys are about sixteen years old and of respectable families. The messenger boys proved to be Lucien De Young, No. 1,114, of No. 238 West Thirtysecond-st., and C. F. Ludin, No. 43, of No. 562 Tenth-ave Both admitted having bought tickets at reduced rates of Murphy, and will be called as witnesses. The contract of the Hamilton Bank Note Company with

The contract of the Hamilton Bonk Note Capacity with Elevated Railway Company for tickets expired some months ago, and they had on hand a large number of tickets which were not wanted by the railroad. Bochow was employed in destroying these tickets, and while at work abstracted them from time to time in lots of 500, passing them to Murphy, who concealed them until they could be sold. It is thought that about 20,000 tickets have been stolen. The boys will be arraigned this morning at the lefferson Market Court, on a charge preferred by the families. Bush Note Court. Hamilton Bank Note Company.

The vast auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House was filled to overflowing last evening by the relatives and friends of the graduating class of Packard's Business College. In the orchestra, dross circle and balcony standing room was at a premium, and the upper balcony was well filled. All the boxes too were taken. Upon the stage were seated Mr. Packard, the speakers of the evening, the faculty of the college, forty-eight young men, graduates of the School of Business; and twenty young men and sixty young women, graduates of the School of Stenography. The occasion was the graduating of the class of 1888, and the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the

college.

After prayer by the Rev. William Lloyd, and music by Cappa's 7th Regiment band, Mr. Packard sketched the history of the school. Following him Mayor Hewitt and the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer made brief addresses to the young graduates. Then the diplomas were distributed by ex Judge Noah Davis. Addresses were then delivered by ex Judge Davis, the Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton, the Rev. Dr. Deems and Stewart L. Woodford.

CLOSE OF THE SERIES OF LENTEN LECTURES. John L. Stoddard, at Daly's Theatre, yesterday morning closed "Course A" of his illustrated Lenten lectures, his subject being Constantinople. In glowing language he described the approach to Stamboul, depicted the Isles of Greece, pointed out the beauties of the Golden Horn and of the Bosphorus, and then described his experiences in all quarters of the great Griental city. The measures of the Bosphorus, and then described his experiences in all quarters of the great Oriental city. The mosques, hippodrome, painces and other buildings were elequently dwelt upon. All the scenes alluded to were represented by faithful and handsome illustrations, and the family life of the Turkish pashas was taken up and presented in a manner much more entertaining than in ordinary books of travel, and Mr. Steddord's hearers got a more complete idea of the characteristics of Turkish life than they could have ob-tained in the same length of time in any other way.

General regret was expressed that this charming course of lectures was at an end. It has been highly successful

and has crowded the house on every one of the five mornings except the day of the tremendous birzard. The lecture of yesterday will be repeated this morning in the fifth and final lecture of "Course B." which will close the series of Mr. Stodiard's Lenten entertainments.

POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE KEARSARGE-ALABAMA FIGHT. WAS WINSLOW WHO PUT THE CHAINS ON THE SHIP'S SIDES

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In your issue of last Sunday an article appeared on the sea fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama in June, 1864. It professes to be the parrative of an old sait" who was on board the Union ship during the action. The account is, in the main, correct, but contains one important error to which I desire to call attention. It states "that as soon as the Kearsarge got outside (of Cherbourg) Lieutenant-Commander Thornton began to prepare his vessel for the fight. All hight long he worked with his men, fastening chains and cables around her waist above the water line and up to the rall, as a protection against the

shots from the Alabama." This is a mistake. After his first service in the war, in the Mississippi flotilla, Captain Winslow was ordered to relieve Captain Pickering, who had sailed in command of the Kearsarge, at Fayal, and did so, He had the chains put upon the ship at once, many months before her encounter with the Alabama. I quote from a narrative of L. T. Crowley (of Charlestown, Mass.), one of the crew:

"While at Fayal Captain Winslow had the sheet chains of the ship put up and down on the bight, to chains of the ship put up and down on the bight, to protect the boilers. They were fastened by iron clogs and eye-bolis made on the ship—the eye-bolis being fastened to the bight of the chain with spun yarn. To improve the look: of the vessel, the chain was then sheathed over with trech boards painted black." It was the shattering of part of these boards by the Alabama's shot, revealing the chains beneath (some of which were broken), seen and reported by the officer who came in a boat to surrender the Alabama, which led to the false statements of the hostile English press, that "the Kearsarge was an iron-clad in disguise." Captain Winslow did not claim any originality in the idea of protecting his boilers by the chains. He had heard that Farragut had used a similar device in passing the forts below New-Orleans, and was led to adopt it by the disaster to the Mound City in the battle on the White River in Arkan as. The boiler of that gunboat was entered by one of the enemy's shells, and exploded, scalding most of the officers and men. Immediately after the action Captain Winslow went on board the disabled vessel and said afterward: "Many of the men in their agony threw themselves overboard, and when I saw my friend Kilty (the commander) lying in his berth, with the skin all off his hands and face, I made up my mind to protect my men as far as possible from the chance of a similar accident. A man may be willing to die for his country, but he is under no obligation to be scalded to death if he can help it. The sufferers on the Mound City endured tortures surpassing anything that I saw among the wounded in battle or sick in the yellow fever hospitals in the Mexican War."

Binghamton, March 9, 1828. J. A. WINSLOW. protect the bollers. They were fastened by iron clogs

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Is not a training school for lecomotive engifronting the railroad managers of our country? There such a project, but no serious ones have occurred to the very beginning of the Chleago and Burlington strike.

double-track road, say twenty or thirty miles long, with engines, tenders, cars, engine houses, turnouts, depots, etc., all complete, with several practical engincers employed as teachers. In connection therewith a building fitted up with models and drawings where competent instructors could likewise teach several hundred men, giving each in turn ample opportunity to practise on the road as firemen and engineers under the guidance of the thoroughly skilled men before menthe guidance of the thoroughly skilled men before mentioned. A very few months' Instruction of this sort would qualify most men to run a locomotive on any of our railroads, entitling them to diplomas. Thus in a few year thousands of graduates of this school, pledged to join no union, would be ready to leave their workshops or other occupations to which they had returned, and take the vacant places of strikers at a moment's notice.

The capital required for such an undertaking would of course be considerable, but the many wealthy men connected with our great railroads could easily furnish all that would be required. The school could be free, or a light charge for tuition and a very moderate one for board might be made. Whatever the expense might be to the promoters it would be as to hing wh n e mpared to the honeits resalting to a

would of course be considerable, but the many wealthy men connected with our great railroads could castly furnish all that would be required. The school could be free, or a light charge for fultion and a very moderate one for board might be made. Whatever the expense might be to the promoters it would be as to bing while a many panie for weeks and whole nation whose busines a interests have been threatened with chaos and panie for weeks and months past, and latterly by the autocratic power of one man.

The FIRST TREATIES OPENLY CONSIDERED.

For the Estitation of the Senate, which I proposed and obtained the adoption of by that body in 1870, in these words: "But this rule shall not apply to treaties with Indian tribes, which shall be considered and acred upon in open Senate, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence."

This was the first relaxation ever made of the rule

**Contain Treath Treath Part IV.—Before Dugre, Surprison Court Treath Treath—Part IV.—Before Dugre, No. 1491, 1430, 160, 271, 449, 1653.

**Surprison Court—First Treath Treath—Part IV.—Before Dugre, No. 12, 149, 1616, 271, 449, 1653.

**Surprison Court—First Treath Treath—Part IV.—Before Dugre, Part IV.—Before Dugre,

This was the first relaxation ever made of the rule of secrecy. It put an end to the whole matter of Indian treaties, and thereby was a public benefit.
C. D. DRAKE, ex-Senator from Missouri.
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1588.

OVERPRODUCTION AND BANKRUPTCY. to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Roger A. Pryor was quoted as saying in court the other day that "to stop overproduction is criminal," whereas every business man of experience knows that continued overproduction can only result in bankruptcy and ruin to the manufacturer of any article; and the fallure of the employer means suffering to the employed. It is to avoid such results that the sugar refiners have combined, and though the first effect may have been to advance the price of the manufactured article above the ruinously low figures which kad been ruling, yet the consumer will get his sugar lower on the average in consequence of this protection to the manufacturer than if the ruincus prices con-tinue until only a few refiners had survived, and these few could and would command large profits because of all their competitors having failed. case all were driven out of business we should be at the mercy of the English, Scotch and French re-

finers and be importing our refined sugars in place of

our refineries. In 1868 there were twenty four sugar refineries in New-York City, Brookly a sed Williamsburg, and one in Jerrey City. During the ten years following no fewer than fifteen of these refineries either failed or were driven out of the business by their competition and their attempts to market their overproduction, by underselling each other, each year at greater losses, and to use an expressive term, "cutting each others' throats," each heping the other would be driven out of business. Finally enough were driven out so that those remaining were able to get good margins of profit, and as the demand grew with the country large and extravagant profits, which encouraged capital to increase facilities for manufufacturing sugars, or rather refining them. But now as the producing power is getting beyond consumptive demand, is it not was for all to unite to control production in place of cutting each others' throats and throwing thousands of men permanently out of employment again?

New-York, March 10, 1888. fewer than fifteen of these refineries either failed or

CHARITY AND RELIGION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: With reference to the attempt being made t tax the institutions in charge of the Governors of the New-York Hospital, I suggest that if these gentlemen had only "worldly wisdom" enough to tack on to these institutions a little religion, to call them Saint Somebody's retreat, or adopt some name by which they may pass for "religious institutions," then our plous legislators would let them alone, on the tax question not only, but make them generous appropris that institutions controlled by religious organizations that institutions controlled by religious organizations have not only been free from the operation of our tax laws and from assessments, but appropriations for their support are annually made. True, all this is against the "spirit of our institutions," in conflict with the theory of our Government; a rank injustice to many, and in open violation of law. But what of that I say those who claim exemption for churches and other religious organizations. Is not religion of more importance than justice, than right, than principle, than obedience to legal enactments I instead of a civil government, with the Church separate from the state, with religion paying its own expenses, we have ito quote Judge M. M. Trumbulh "a theological Government, supporting religious creeds and sects."

New-York, March 12, 1888.

DISMISSED BY MUTUAL CONSENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The statement in the morning papers that the suit of Case against English, was settled by the payment to Mrs. Case of \$15,000, or any other sum, is absolutely, completely and unqualifiedly false.

The suit was dismissed, without consultation with plaintiff's attorneys, through the kindly intervention of a mutual friend, without the payment of one dollar to any one, other than \$300, paid Howe & Hummel, for amy one, other than \$300, paid Howe & Hummel, for attorney's fees and costs.

The release and dismissal, duly attested, and to be filed in court, shows that each party gave to the other a mutual release and withdrawal of all charges against the other, and that no financial consideration of any kind entered into the settlement.

LUCY A. CASE.

LUCY A. CASE, WILLIAM E. ENGLISH. New-York, March 15, 1888

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE ELECTION.

HANOVER, N. H., March 14 (Special).—At a meeting of the sophomore class to-day, G. B. Stovers, of Ports. H., was elected junior baseball director mouth, N. The editors of "The Regis," the college annual, are as follows: R. K. Tyler, Washington; F. C. Hoyt, Portamouth, N. H.; F. O. Grover, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; W. T. Abbott, Wells River, Vt.; W. E. Reld, Weeping Water, Neb.; J. S. Passett, Nashua, N. H.; J. H. Gerauld,

Hollis, N. H.; W. McDuffee, Rochester, N. H.; A. E. Pringle, Thetford, Vt.

THE COURTS.

OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND AT STARE.

The trial of the suit in which William H. Peckham, as administrator of the estate of Elifra J. Waiker, claims from R. H. Macdonald & Co., of San Francisco, over 2443,000, was begun yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court before Judge Andrews. Mrs. Waiker was the second wife of Joseph Walker, who made a fortune with "Vinagar Bitters," in the manufacture of which he and his wife were jointly engaged and of which the defendants now have control. The plaintiff asserts that under the laws of California Mrs. Walker is entitled to one-half of Mr. Walker's personal estate. If the plaintiff is successful the money will become the property of Mrs. Walker's two sons. The first of these, William B. Walker, now twenty-seven years old, is the son of her first husband, but was adopted by Mr. Walker and took his name. The other, Charles Walker, is the son of Mr. Walker. In a suit tried in the Supreme Court of this State in 1885 it was adjudged that the interest of Mr. Walker in the medicine had pessed to OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND AT STARE the interest of Mr. Walker in the medicine had passed to Macdonald & Co., under an instrument made by Mr. Walker during his life time, and that he had accepted \$131,00 for it-The defendants in the present suit set up this judgment as a final adjudication against the claims of the plantiff. Ne witnesses were examined yeaterday. The reading of tea-timony taken on commission for the plaintiff was begur

and will be continued to-day. BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Patrick McCarthy, captain of the steamboat E. J. Kennedy, sued Henry and Louis Apman, who keep a restaurant at No. 81 West-st., for \$10,000 for injuries which he claimed to have received at their hands. He averred that on January 28, 1887 he took some systers in their place and later found that he had no money. He told the defendants that he would bring them the money, and he says that they then knocked him down, jumped on him and broke his jaw. The defendants denied the assault. The case was tried yesterday before Justice Truax and w'jury, and a verdict was promptly rendered for the defendants. and a verdiet was promptly rendered for the defendants.

The Submarine Monitor Company, of No. 10 W.
Twenty-third-st., is in the hands of the Sheriff. C.

Shepard, who advanced considerable money to the com-pany, obtained a judgment against it for \$6,127. It was incorporated on March 24, 1884, with an authorized capi-tal stock of \$5,000,000, which was paid for the patents. Rossevelt Schuyler was the president. The submarint monitor is at the foot of West Thirteent-sat. The Sheriff's sale was to take place yesterday, of the hoat, models, office furniture, etc., but was postponed, as the parties in integes, it is said, were snowbound.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Mar. 15.-In the Court of Appeals to-day the following causes were argued : No. 756-M. H. Peck, respondent, agt, Martin Goodberble, appellant. No. 745-Julia Eigre, respondent, agt. City of Troy, appellant. Following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Privacy, Marah 18: Nos. 728, 614, 630, 751, 760, 762, 763, 764.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Van Brunt, P. J.
Brady and Daniels, J. J.—Nos. 11, 25, 26, 28, 28, 57, 38, 39, 40.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I—Before Andrews,
J.—Case on, Ne day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Law,
rence, J.—Nos. 619, 545, 558, 592, 595, 539, 387, 451, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Before Ingrahm. J.—Nos. 1755, 1997, 1294, 1731, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1837, 1838,

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before Parterson, J.—Nos. 832, 2447, 1619, 1583, 2443, 364-3, 1260, 839, 1935, 627, 1679, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1848, 1841, 1848, 1849, 1845, 1848, 1841, 1845, 1848, 1841, 1845, 1848, 1841, 1845, 1848, 1841, 1845, 1848, 1841, 1845, 1848, 1841, 1845, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1848, 1844, 1844, 1848, 1844,

BUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Before O'Gorman, J .-SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Before Sedgwick, C. J.—Nos. 372, 15-36, 414.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 1401, 1450.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Before Dugre,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. There was more of a market in wheat yesterday than has been employed since last week, sichough the cable unfavorable tenlency of the speculation that existed be-fore the blizzard reasserting itself. Part of the weak feeling may doubtless be credited to the pacific European Spot wheat was 1-2 cent lower, and at the situation. Spot wheat was 1-2 cent lower, and at the decime shippers took 64,000 bushels. The transactions in options ran up to 3,000,000 bushels, and with only trivial fluctuations prices drooped to the close. The market ended weak at bottom quotations, down 1-2855 market ended week at bottom quotations, down 1-233-8 cent as follows: March, 90; April, 90 1-4; May, 90 1-2; June, 89 7-8; July, 89 1-4; August, 98 8-8; December, 91 7-8 cents. Corn on the spot was 1-461-2 cent lower but shippers appeared more willing to buy, taking 72,000 bushels. The option speculation was relatively weaker that wheat, and the later months suffered especially. The class was heavy, with losses of 1-4 for March at d04 was heavy, with losses of 1-4 for March at 604 68 for April at 59 1.2, and May 59 1.4; 8.4 far June at 68 5.8, and 5.8 cent for July at 58 7.8 cents. Onto were steady for each lots, but the speculation was caster, ending steady and down 3-821-8 cent at 39 for March, 37 1-2 for April, and 37 3-8 for May. The cash land exporting them and giving employment to thousands in market picked up, and 800 tierces were sold, nearly all of it for home use. The options were irregular but generally easier, closing at \$8 for March, \$7 96 for April and May, and \$7 98 for June.

The receipts of grain at New-York were 1,100 bushels

of wheat, 10,750 bushels of corn, and 1,000 bushels of wheat, 10.750 bushels of corn, and 1.000 bushels of corn, and 1.000 bushels of corn, and 1.000 bushels ages of flour received. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 50,600 bushels; corn, 187,080 bushels; cats, 124,595 bushels; total grain, 303,174 bushels; flour, 36,426 barrela.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 15 (Special.)—The wheat market opened favorable to the shorts. The newspapers had reports from Kansas, Misseuri, and other winter wheat States, of favor, able crop prospects. The big local shorts were pretty well covered, and the outside professionals were in a selling mood. May wheat, which had cosed on Wednesday night at 78 and opened at 79 and after a little healtation began declining. The Board was voting on a proposed reduction in the commission, a much vexed question. In the afternoon, when is mission, a much vexed question. In the afternoon, when it was known that the reduction was carried, there was a sittle apart in the business, parhaps because of the justicion of the professionals, the principal persons interested. Toward the clear, outside professionals sent in a greatlot of selling encless, outside professionals sent in a great of a sening ders at the reduced rate of commission, a single-five claiming to get orders for nearly \$90,000 bushels at once after the adnouncement. On this May sold to 75% cests. The close was at 75% cents, the bottom. The receipts of corn, 332 cars, were 42 above the expectations. One of these, however, only eight graded No. 2. The estimates for Saturday are 215 cars. May started at 51% cents and for Saturday are 215 eves. May started at 514 cents and went to 514 decents or large boying by Fess, Strong & Co., the leading lengs. This buying influence was effect with selling by Field, Lindley & Co., by the great went, ness in wheat, by some talk of a spread of the strike, an in-onsistent bear argument althourn influential to a certain extent. The close at night was at 514 cents for May, after a range for the day of between 51 and 514 decents. Singer and other raiders started by a the eponing to sell pork down, but A. M. Wright & Co. anneared as huyers and the shorts at one were in a panis. appeared as buyers and the shorts at once were in a paule. The opening for May was at \$14 07 is and the range between \$1405 and \$1817'9. The close was at \$18 12's. Jones, Me Cormick and Kennett were aming the buyers. Ribs and lard with both without special feature. May lard kept be tween \$7.70 and \$7.75, closing at the bottom and May ribe kept between \$7.25 and \$7 %, closing at \$7.27 %.

WE HAVE NOW IN OUR WARREGOOMS TO PINEST ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE SUPPA

BLE FOR SUMMER COTTAGES

EVER EXHIBITED, MADE BY US PROM OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS, AND NOT OBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE; ALSO A LINE OF IMPORTED GOODS. PARTIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING ARTICLES WITH TASTE AND ECONOMY WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO VISIT OUR SPACIOUS WAREROOMS.

41, 43 and 45 West 14th-st.